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IAC AD HOC COMMITTEE ON EXCHANGES  
STATUS REPORT

12 June 1958

\*Items to be discussed at the next meeting to be held on Tuesday, 17 June 1958, at 2 p.m., Room 154, Administration Building

I. EXCHANGE VISITS

A. General

\*1. Intelligence Interest in Certain East-West Contacts. The Department of State receives a large number of proposals for East-West contacts from US citizens and from the Soviet Union. Intelligence advice and participation are solicited in connection with many of these proposals. The intelligence review should be performed in an expeditious manner so that the Department of State is not delayed unduly in replying. Also, the intelligence mechanisms should not be unnecessarily burdened. To accomplish these ends it has been suggested that an opinion can be given at this time which will cover a substantial number of cases. Students and some conferences could be covered here. A draft memorandum is attached for the consideration of the members.

\*2. List of Scientific Exchanges. In an effort to bring order to the exchange conference visits, the Department of State has proposed that Dr. Brook will present a list of US conferences to the Soviet Academy of Sciences with an offer that the conferences on the list can be made available to them on a reciprocal basis. It is hoped that this maneuver would accomplish two things; (a) the Soviets would be persuaded to present a similar list of conferences as reciprocity, and (b) Soviet conference attendance could be focused on these conferences and greater assurance that the Soviets would actually attend when invited would be obtained. The attached list was prepared by OSI and would seem to cover most areas of interest. One difficulty is that some of these conferences are scheduled for closed areas. Since the Department of State is committed to strict reciprocity on closed areas, any proposal should either contain provision for strict reciprocity or should involve a conference which is so valuable in itself that the intelligence community would find it necessary to urge that exception to the principle of reciprocity be made. It is believed that conferences on most subjects

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are taking place in open areas in the US and could be substituted for the controversial ones. It is well to bear in mind that this proposal by Dr. Bronk will not limit Soviet attendance to only these conferences if other Americans come forward with worth-while proposals. It is believed that the Soviets could be persuaded to cooperate in an orderly reciprocal program if it is initiated in a discussion between the heads of the National Academies of Science. A careful review of the list is in order and suggestions should be prepared. Dr. Bronk is scheduled to visit the USSR on 14 July, and will be briefed sometime prior to that date.

B. Exchanges

\*1. Powder Metallurgy. The Department of State received a proposal that the Soviets be invited to a 1960 Powder Metallurgical Conference in return for a US visit for a Fall 1958 or Spring 1959 in the same field. The IAC Ad Hoc Committee on Exchanges was asked to review this proposal, feeling that it probably came under the jurisdiction of the technical consultant for Ferrous Metallurgy, it was informally referred to him. It was later determined, however, that an Ad Hoc Subcommittee would be necessary to cover the subject and one was appointed with George Kelley as Chairman. The conclusions of that Subcommittee and the original proposal are attached. It is hoped that the Committee can review this and prepare a reply for the Department.

\*2. Medical Exchanges. The Department of State received an Aide Memoire from the Soviets, suggesting itineraries in three medical fields. This Aide Memoire (copy attached) was referred to the technical consultant on medical exchanges for review. Because of the details involved, it is not expected that this review will be completed by the time of the 17 June meeting. In the meantime, the Soviets postponed the Radiobiologists Exchange immediately prior to the date that the US team was scheduled to leave for the USSR. I call this to the attention of the members in the event that the specialists in the field may have some opinions regarding further negotiations or preparations for medical exchanges which should be communicated to the Department of State as intelligence advice.

\*3. Permafrost Exchange. On instructions from the IAC Ad Hoc Committee on Exchanges, the Subcommittee reviewed its initial proposal and has some additional suggestions. The memorandum containing these will be circulated at the meeting.

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25X1A9a 4. Electronics Exchange. The Soviets submitted a counterproposal for the Electronics Exchange with the statement that they believe further negotiation was necessary and that this could not be completed in time for the Soviet delegation to visit the US in June. They suggested postponement until the Fall. The itinerary has been submitted to the technical consultant for the Electronics Exchange [REDACTED] OPR, for review. He has been instructed to call on other members of the EIC Subcommittee on Electronics and communications if further advice is necessary in order to complete his consideration of the Soviet proposal. It is expected that a US counterproposal will be presented to the Soviets shortly.

5. Steel Exchange. The US delegation is in the USSR at the present time. Informal reports have been received to the effect that strong representations to Soviet officials by the head of the steel delegation secured visits to Soviet steel plants which had been turned down during the negotiations. No specific details are available.

6. Plastics Exchange. The US delegation arrived in the Soviet Union on 2 June. The extent of the tour was not known, but the US reciprocity will be determined by the treatment this delegation receives.

7. Automation Exhibit. The Soviets have a large delegation attending the Fourth Annual Automation Exhibit and Conference, New York City, 9-13 June. At this time the Department is attempting to organize a tour in the US for a 12-man Soviet delegation in order to be able to send a US delegation to a tour offered in the Soviet Union. Further details on this will be available at the time of the meeting.

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D R A F T

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Frederick T. Merrill  
Director, East-West Contacts Staff  
Department of State

SUBJECT: Intelligence Advice on East-West Contacts

1. The intelligence review of the many East-West contacts which is solicited by your office, provides a valuable means for the intelligence community to take advantage of unparalleled opportunities. The IAC Ad Hoc Committee on Exchanges believes that by offering the following advice pertinent to student visits and conferences, some of the delay involved in providing intelligence opinions can be eliminated.

2. The intelligence community is of the opinion that any opportunity for an American citizen to spend a year studying in the USSR on a reciprocal or nonreciprocal basis should be to the net advantage of the US provided that the usual precautions limiting the access to the Soviet student to classified materials and advance processes are observed. The intelligence community would, of course, still like to be informed of all proposals in this field through the Secretary of the IAC Ad Hoc Committee on Exchanges, as is being done at present, and will endeavor to provide advice in any specific instance which you believe is unusual or sensitive.

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3. Soviet attendance at conferences taking place in the US on a nonreciprocal basis are generally not believed to be to the advantage of the US from an intelligence point of view. On the other hand, if these conferences take place in open areas, there is no serious disadvantage and the intelligence community has no objection. Exceptions to this are that no tour should be extended to the Soviets except on a reciprocal basis and conferences in the fields of electronics, automation and industrial applications of chemical procedures should be carefully considered. These latter categories seem to be of particular interest to the Soviets and are featured by a reluctance of the Soviets to provide reciprocity. Should some element of the intelligence community have an interest in Soviet attendance in a specific field or at a particular conference, this interest will be made known to the Department through the Secretariat of the IAC Ad Hoc Committee on Exchanges.

4. This memorandum is not intended in any way to indicate that the IAC Ad Hoc Committee on Exchanges is reluctant to provide advice but is an effort to provide guide lines for those cases which seem to occur with some frequency in order that there will not be undue delay in the intelligence contribution for your reply to the private individuals involved.

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IAC Ad Hoc Committee on Exchanges

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Mr. Dear Dr. Nemyanov:

1. Section IX of the recent agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Exchanges in the cultural, technical, and educational fields provides that the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union and the National Academy of Sciences of the US will arrange directly the details of exchanges on a reciprocal basis of scientific personnel and specialists. As a first step in this direction, I have had drawn up the attached list of congresses, conferences, symposia, and meetings scheduled to be held in the US which, in our estimation, should be of interest to Soviet scientists and which they may wish to attend on a reciprocal basis. It is suggested that the preparation and forwarding to me of a similar list of congresses, conferences, and meetings to be held in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic would provide us both with information on the basis of which we could arrange reciprocal visits as provided in paragraph 1, Section 9 of the agreement.

2. The selection is not intended to preclude attendance at other meetings to which your scientists may be invited by their American colleagues, as we appreciate that these may not cover all of your interests. The purpose of making a list is, rather, to give your Academy of Sciences an opportunity to advise us in plenty of time what comparable meetings in the USSR may be attended by US scientists; and also to permit mutual planning of reciprocal post-meeting tours.

3. From the standpoint of gaining an appreciation of the present level of scientific achievement in our two countries, as well as cementing personal relationships and achieving some insight into differing approaches to problems, we appreciate the desirability of visits to individual scientists, laboratories and other centers of scientific activity in connection with attendance at meetings. The lack of adequate advance notification has in the past made it difficult and at times impossible to arrange such visits. Therefore, the second purpose in suggesting mutual agreement on basic lists of conferences in both countries is to enable both governments to make appropriate arrangements for significant and useful visits to various establishments by the scientists who participate in meetings.

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4. We wish again to emphasize that this proposal for mutual planning of attendance at selected meetings does not mean that Soviet scientists will not continue to receive individual invitations to other conferences, congresses, and symposia in the US. Nor would we expect this agreement to restrict attendance of US scientists at meetings in the USSR to a minimum agreed list. It is recognized that many additional visits may be proposed by scientists in both countries, and that in many cases it will be possible to make satisfactory arrangements. However, advance agreement by our two organizations on a feasible and desirable minimum will help to ensure scientific exchange on a broad group of important subjects.

5. We would like very much to have your comments on the above proposal and to receive the list of meetings in the USSR which would provide the other half of the program. It is of course entirely appropriate for you to suggest alternative methods or to suggest changes in or additions to the attached list.

1. Annual Meeting of American Ass'n for the Advancement of Science 26 Dec 1958  
(Includes approximately 40 specialized association meetings  
in conjunction--including astronomy, geophysics, meteorology,  
psychiatry, physiology, biometrics, industrial microbiology)
2. Annual Meeting of American Institute of Biological Sciences 24-28 Aug 58
3. Annual Meeting of American Astronomical Society August 58
4. Annual Meeting of American Meteorological Society 5-7 Jun 58
5. Fall Meeting of American Chemical Society 7-12 Sept 58
6. 50th Anniversary Meeting of American Institute of Chemical  
Engineers 9-12 Jun 58
7. Annual Meeting of Geological Society of America 22-27 Nov 58
8. 5th Anniversary Meeting of American Nuclear Society Summer 58
9. Winter Meeting of American Rocket Society 5 Dec 58
10. Annual Meeting of Acoustical Society of America 24-26 Oct 58
11. ASME--National Power Conference 23-25 Sept 58
12. Annual Meeting of American Institute of Industrial Engineers May 58
13. Annual Meeting of Society of Naval Architects and Marine  
Engineers Nov 58
14. Annual Meeting of American Institute of Electrical Engineers Oct 58
15. IRE--Eastern Joint Computer Conference Dec 58
16. Annual Meeting of American Physiological Society Summer 58
17. Annual Meeting of American Psychiatric Association May 58
18. Annual Meeting of American Medical Association Dec 58



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POWDER METALLURGY CONFERENCE

May 15, 1958

Mr. F. T. Merrill, Director  
East-West Contacts Staff  
Department of State  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Merrill:

Thank you for your response (P:EWC) to our letter of January 31 regarding the participation of Soviet powder metallurgists in our 1960 International Conference on Powder Metallurgy.

We can appreciate the press of other matters on your operations; however, additional information has come to our attention which may have a bearing on expediting consideration of our request.

Information derived from various sources indicate that Soviet powder metallurgists are planning to hold an important international conference on this subject some time this Fall or next Spring. Kiev has been mentioned as the possible site. American powder metallurgists would like to be invited to attend this conference because information gathered there could be to our advantage. It would seem that such an invitation would more likely be forthcoming if we were in a position to invite some of the following outstanding powder metallurgists of the Soviet Union to participate in our own International Conference in 1960:

Prof. Meerson of Kalinin Institute, Moscow  
Prof. Frantsevitch of the Ukrainian Academy of  
Science, Kiev  
Prof. V. S. Rakovski (affiliation undetermined)  
Prof. Timoshenko of Central Scientific Institute  
for Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow  
Dr. Balshin of Baikov Institute of USSR, Academy  
of Science, Moscow

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Mr. F. T. Merrill

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May 15, 1958

Because timing is obviously rather critical, we hope that your Department will be able to take action soon and advise us accordingly.

Yours very truly,

/s/

Kempton H. Roll, Co-Chairman  
Conference Committee

KHR:JB

cc: F. V. Laney  
C. G. Goetsel  
H. H. Hausner

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6 June 1958

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. [REDACTED] Secretary,  
IAC Ad Hoc Committee on Exchanges  
25X1A9a  
FROM : [REDACTED] Chairman  
Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Powder Metallurgy  
SUBJECT : Review of Proposed Powder Metallurgy Exchange  
25X1A9a  
REFERENCE : Memorandum to [REDACTED] OSI, from Secretary,  
IAC Ad Hoc Committee on Exchanges, dated 23 May 58

I. At your request, an Ad Hoc Subcommittee convened on 5 June 1958 and considered the intelligence aspects of the subject proposal. The Subcommittee consisted of the following members:

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[REDACTED]  
Lt. (j.g.) J. S. Bradshaw, ONI  
Harold Brown, ACSI  
Charles A. Mangio, ATIC

## II. Conclusions

The Subcommittee members agreed that U.S. intelligence has a positive interest in Soviet powder metallurgy and that the proposed exchange offers a potentially important intelligence advantage to the United States.

It was further agreed that while such an exchange would provide a minor technological gain for the USSR in providing the opportunity for Soviet engineers to observe up-to-date U.S. manufacturing processes utilizing powder metallurgy, the intelligence advantage which could accrue to the United States outweighs such a gain.

## III. Discussion

### General

Members reported that unclassified information available within CIA and ATIC confirms that the Soviets have expressed the

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intention of holding an international conference on powder metallurgy, either in the fall of 1958 or the spring of 1959 in Kiev.

It is anticipated that if Soviet plans for such a conference have materialized, its exact date may be learned from Soviet attendance at the Plansee Seminar (on powder metallurgy) which is to be held in June 1958 at Metallwerk Plansee, Reutte, Austria.

**Net Intelligence Advantage**

The unanimous opinion of the Subcommittee was that subject to the acceptance of the recommendations set forth under IV. and agreement by the sponsor to closely cooperate with U.S. intelligence personnel, that the net intelligence advantage from an exchange in this field would be strongly in favor of the United States. This conclusion is based chiefly on the following considerations:

a. Recent metallurgical delegates to the USSR reported research in progress on investigations similar in objectives to those of the West. A more detailed observation and further discussions with Soviet powder metallurgists by qualified U. S. scientists could better determine the exact status of this area of Soviet metallurgy.

b. Information on research, industrial development and application in this field can provide good indications of Soviet capabilities to support important military and industrial programs.

c. Informative U. S. scientific and trade literature is thoroughly exploited in the USSR, whereas there is a continuing lack of Soviet literature having good coverage of research in this significant area of metallurgy.

**Technological Advantage**

The technology of powder metallurgy in the USSR is believed to be on generally a par with that of the United States, although Soviet industry is understood to be behind the United States in the application of this technology to mass production. Inspection of U. S. plants employing powder metallurgy techniques would constitute a minor gain for the USSR.

**IV. Recommendations**

A. In order to afford a net intelligence gain, attendance of U.S. delegates at a Soviet conference must be followed by visits to related

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Soviet metallurgical research laboratories and plants. A list of such facilities within the USSR which are of intelligence interest is attached. (See Appendix A)

B. U. S. requests for invitations to a Soviet conference and a subsequent tour of research and manufacturing facilities should be accompanied by an invitation for an equal number of Soviet powder metallurgists to attend the International Powder Metallurgy Conference in the United States in 1960. It should be made clear to the Soviets in early correspondence, however, that while this exchange is to be on a reciprocal basis, the determination of which of the important U. S. powder metallurgy research centers would be visited by Soviet delegates following the 1960 Conference would depend upon the reception afforded U. S. visitors in the USSR. It is not considered practical to suggest an itinerary for a Soviet delegation at this early date.

C. If possible, the U. S. delegation should include at least one member who speaks Russian. The total number of delegates should not exceed five, each of whom should be a recognized authority in the field.

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/s/

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Chairman, Ad Hoc Subcommittee

Attachment:

List of Soviet facilities

cc: All Members of Subcommittee (5)  
Executive Officer/SI  
Chief, FSD/SI  
Collection Staff/SI

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APPENDIX A

Soviet Powder Metallurgy Research and  
Production Facilities of Intelligence Interest

1. Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys, Kiev
2. Institute of Nonferrous Metals and Gold - M. I. Kalinin, Moscow
3. Institute for Metallurgy - A. A. Baikov, Moscow
4. Central Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow
5. Moscow Hard Alloys Combine, Moscow
6. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hard Alloys, Moscow
7. Elektrozavod, Moscow
8. Kharkov State University, Kharkov

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AIDE-MEMOIRE

In accordance with paragraph 3, Section III, and paragraph 4, Section IX of the Agreement Between the Soviet Union and the United States on Exchanges in the Cultural, Technical, and Educational Fields, it is tentatively planned to execute in 1958 the following exchanges in the field of medicine:

1. An exchange of delegations of biochemists for a period of 3 or 4 weeks in September of this year, the delegations to consist of five or six persons.

2. An exchange of delegations of specialists in industrial and public hygiene for a period of from three to four weeks in October of this year, the delegations to consist of five or six persons.

3. An exchange of delegations of endocrinologists for a period of from three to four weeks in November of this year, the delegations to consist of five or six persons.

4. An exchange of three professors to deliver lectures for a period of three weeks in October of this year, the topics of the lectures to be as follows:

Physiology, pathophysiology, heart surgery, neurosurgery, and oncology.

5. Soviet medical organizations also propose that an exchange of eight medical films be effected in the fourth quarter of 1958.

6. In addition to the exchange of medical films it is proposed that an exchange of medical journals be organized. The Central State Scientific

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Medical Library of the Ministry of Health of the USSR submits for consideration by the American medical organizations concerned 63 titles of Soviet medical journals to be exchanged for American medical journals.

The Soviet side proposes that the expenses relating to the stay of medical delegations in the country be borne by the receiving side and that the travel expenses to the country and back be borne by the side sending the delegation.

The Embassy submits for consideration by the American organizations concerned a list of Soviet establishments which, in the opinion of the Ministry of Health of the USSR, it would be desirable for the American delegations on biochemistry, endocrinology, and public and industrial hygiene to visit, as well as lists of American establishments which the corresponding Soviet delegations would like to visit. At the same time there are submitted for consideration lists of Soviet scientific medical and health-education films recommended for exchange for American medical films.

The Embassy of the USSR would appreciate it if the Department of State would reply promptly concerning the proposals submitted in this aide-mémoire.

Enclosure: As mentioned above

Washington, May 23, 1958

/Initialed/ S.R.S.

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LIST OF SOVIET MEDICAL PERIODICALS  
OFFERED BY THE STATE CENTRAL  
MEDICAL LIBRARY FOR EXCHANGE

No.	Name of Publication	Number of Yearly Editions
1.	Midwifery and Gynecology	6
2.	Antibiotics	6
3.	Pharmacy	6
4.	Archives of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology	4
5.	Archives of Pathology	8
6.	Bulletin of Experimental Biology and Medicine	12
7.	Journal of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR	4
8.	Journal of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR	12
9.	Journal of Venerology and Dermatology	6
10.	Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	6
11.	Journal of Ophthalmology	6
12.	Journal of Roentgenology and Radiology	6
13.	Grekov Journal of Surgery	12
14.	Problems of Virology	6
15.	Problems of Health Resorts, Physiotherapy, and Therapeutic Physical Culture	4
16.	Problems of Medical Chemistry	6

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17.	Problems of Neurosurgery	6
18.	Problems of Oncology	6
19.	Protection of Mother and Child	6
20.	Problems of Nutrition	6
21.	Problems of Psychology	6
22.	Practice of Medicine	12
23.	Hygiene and Sanitation	12
24.	Papers of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR	36
25.	I. P. Pavlov Journal of Extreme Nervous Activity	6
26.	Journal of Microbiology, Epidemiology and Immunobiology	12
27.	Korsakov Journal of Neuropathology and Psychiatry	12
28.	Journal of General Biology	6
29.	Health	12
30.	News Letter of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Biological Series	6
31.	Clinical Medicine	12
32.	Laboratory Work	6
33.	Medical Parasitology and Parasitic Diseases	4
34.	Medical Industry in the USSR	4
35.	The Medical Nurse	12
36.	Microbiology	6
37.	New Surgical Archives	6

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38.	Orthopedics, Traumatology, and Prosthetics	6
39.	Pathologic Physiology and Experimental Therapy	6
40.	Pediatrics	6
41.	Problems of Tuberculosis	6
42.	Problems of Endocrinology and Hormonotherapy	6
43.	Soviet Medicine	12
44.	The Soviet Red Cross	6
45.	Soviet Public Health	6
46.	Stomatology	6
47.	Theory and Practice of Physical Culture	12
48.	Therapeutic Archives	8
49.	Urology	4
50.	Achievements in Modern Biology	6
51.	Achievements in Chemistry	12
52.	Pharmacology and Toxicology	6
53.	Doctor's Aide and Midwife	12
54.	The Sechenov Physiological Journal	12
55.	Surgery	12
56.	Experimental Surgery	6
57.	Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases	
58.	Problems of Hematology and Blood Transfusion	
59.	Soviet Anthropology	

Medgiz (State Medical  
Publishing House),  
Moscow, 1957

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**PROPOSED PROGRAM OF THE VISIT OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION  
OF BIOCHEMISTS TO THE UNITED STATES**

1. Laboratory of physical chemistry as applied to medicine, Harvard University, and biochemical laboratories of the Massachusetts Central Hospital, Boston.
2. Department of Biochemistry, Chicago University, and Department of Chemistry, Medical School, Northwestern University, Chicago.
3. Medical College, Columbia University, and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.
4. Department of Biochemistry, Medical School, University of California, and the Biochemical and Virus Laboratory, University of California, California.
5. Professor Doty's Department of Chemistry, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
6. Professor Fruton's Department of Biochemistry, New Haven, Connecticut.

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF THE VISIT OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION  
OF BIOCHEMISTS TO THE SOVIET UNION

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.
2. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, Leningrad.
3. Department of Biochemistry, First Moscow Medical Institute.
4. Department of Biochemistry, Moscow State University.
5. Institute of Biochemistry, Kiev.
6. Department of Biochemistry, Leningrad State University, Leningrad.

**PROPOSED PROGRAM OF THE VISIT OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION  
OF SPECIALISTS IN INDUSTRIAL AND  
PUBLIC HYGIENE TO THE UNITED STATES**

1. Institute of Industrial Medicine, New York University.
2. Department of Industrial Hygiene, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston.
3. Institute of Industrial Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
4. Department of Occupational Hygiene, Institute for Advanced Studies in Public Health, Pittsburgh University, Pittsburgh.
5. Heating and Ventilation Laboratory, American Association of Heating and Ventilation Engineers, Pittsburgh.
6. Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene, New York State Department of Labor, New York.
7. Department of Preventive Medicine and Industrial Health, University of Cincinnati, Ohio.
8. Saranac Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene, Lake Saranac, New York.
9. Laboratory of Health Physics, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
10. School of Public Health, University of California.
11. Ford Automobile Plants, Detroit.
12. Experimental station for the purification and decontamination of drinking water, Lawrence, Massachusetts.

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13. Research center for the decontamination of drinking and drain water, Cincinnati, Ohio.

14. Water and sewage installations in Milwaukee

15. Water supply system, New York City

16. Systems for the protection of water basins from pollution of the states of California and Ohio.

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF THE VISIT OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION  
OF SPECIALISTS IN INDUSTRIAL AND PUBLIC HYGIENE TO  
THE SOVIET UNION

1. Moscow city sanitation and epidemiology station
2. Leningrad Medical Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene
3. Department of Hygiene, First Moscow Medical Institute
4. Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Academy  
of Medical Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.
5. Medical and sanitation section, Likhachev Automobile Plant,  
Moscow.
6. Institute of General and Public Hygiene, Academy of Medical  
Sciences of the USSR, Moscow
7. Institute of Labor Hygiene, All-Union Central Council of  
Labor Unions, Leningrad.
8. Institute of Labor Hygiene, Kiev.
9. Institute of Public Hygiene, Kiev.



**PROPOSED PROGRAM OF THE VISIT OF THE DELEGATION OF AMERICA  
ENDOCRINOLOGISTS TO THE SOVIET UNION**

1. Institute of Experimental Endocrinology, Moscow
2. Ukrainian Institute of Endocrinology, Kharkov
3. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of  
Medical Sciences of the USSR, Moscow
4. Institute of Therapeutics, Academy of Medical Sciences of  
the USSR, Moscow
5. Laboratory of V. G. Baranov, corresponding member of the  
Academy of Medical Sciences, Pavlov Institute, Leningrad
6. Laboratory of Professor E. N. Speranskaya, Pavlov Institute,  
Leningrad

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF THE VISIT OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION OF  
ENDOCRINOLOGISTS TO THE UNITED STATES

1. Professor Astwood's Clinic, Boston; Professor Jaalyn's Clinic, Boston; Mayo Brothers' Clinic, Rochester, Virginia [sic]; Michael-Reese Hospital, Chicago; Mount Zion Hospital, New York.
2. Laboratories: Professor Ingle's, Kalamazoo; Professor Evans', Los Angeles; Professor Chaikoff's, Los Angeles; Professor Williams', Washington, D.C.; Professor Thorne's, Harvard; Professor Reifenstein's, New York.
3. Institute of Public Health, Washington, D.C.
4. Professor Gant's laboratory, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
5. Lee Laboratory, University [of California], Berkeley.